ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 38. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855. WHOLE NO. 288.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Poughkeepsie, by Wapping Falls, to Fishkill.

From Purdy's Station, by Salem Centre and North Salem, to Ridgefield, Conn.

From Railroad, by Mill Plain, to Danbury.

From Rathbonville, by East Cameron and South Hill, to Jasper.

From Rhinebeck, by Milan and Pine Plains, to the Railroad Depot in the town of North East.

From Richmondville, by East Worcester, Worcester, Schenevas, Maryland, and South Milford, to Oneonto.

From Richmondville, by Summit, Clarottsville, South Worcester, and East Davenport, to Davenport.

From Rochester, by Scottsville, Wheatland, Munford, Caledonia, Fowlersville, York, Greigsville, and Moscow, to Mount Morris.

From Rochester, by Henrietta, Rush, West Rush, Avon, South Avon, Geneseo, Groveland Centre, Groveland, North Sparta, and Sparta, to Dansville.

From Rochester, by Greece, West Greece, Parma, East Clarkson, Clarkson, Murray, East Gaines, Gaines, West Gaines, Oak Orchard, Ridgeway, Jeddo, Johnson's Creek, Hartland, and Wright's Corners, to Lockport.

From Rochester, by Handford's Landing, to Charlotte.

From Rochester, by West Webster, Webster, Ontario, Williamson, Sodus, Alton, Port Glasgow, and Huron, to Walcott.

From Rochestor, by Spencerport, Adam's Basin, Brockport, Holly, Halburton, Hindsburgh, Albion, Eagle Harbor, Knowlesville, Medina, Shelby Basin, Middleport, Reynold's Basin, Gasport, Orangeport, Lockport, Pekin, and Suspension Bridge, to Niagara Falls.

From Rockland, by Calikoon, Jeffersonville, and Pike Pond, to Fosterdale.

From Rockland to Beaverkill.

From Rome, by Pine, McConnellsville, Camden, West Camden, Williamstown, Sand Bank, Kasoag, and Salmon River, to Richland.

From Rome, by Westernville, North Western, and Hill side, to Boonville.

From Rome, by Lee, to Taberg.

From Rome, by Stokes, West Branch, Ava, West Leyden, Constableville, Turin, Houseville, West Martinsburg, West Lowville, Harrisburg, Copenhagen, and Rutland, to Watertown.

From Rome, to Lowell, Vernon, Vernon Centre, Knox Corners, Augusta, and Bouckville, to Hamilton.

From Rome, by Blossville, McConnellsville, Camden, West Camden, Williamstown, Sand Bank, Kasoag, New Centreville, Salmon River, Richland, Mellen's Depot, Sandy Creek, Mansfield, Pierrepont, Manor, Adams, Adams Centre, Appling, Watertown, Brownsville, Dexter, Limerick, Chaumont, and Three Mile Bay, to Cape Vincent.

From Rondout, by Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Stone Ridge, Kysericke, Accord, Kerhonkson, Wawarsing, and Napanock, to Ellenville.

From Rough and Ready, by West Union, Slayter's in Troupsburg, and Brookfield, to Westfield, (Pa.)

From Rough and Ready, by Head of Bennett's Creek, Slyter's, and Brookfield, (Pa.,) to Knoxville.

From Rough and Ready to White's Corners, (Pa.)

From Roxbury, by Batavia Kill, to Griffin's Corners.

From Rural Hill, by Belleville, Ellisburg, and Woodville, back to Rural Hill.

From Russia, by Potsville, Ohio, and Wilmut, to Morehouseville.

From Rural Hill, by Woodville, Ellisburg, and Belleville, to Pierrepont.

From Sackett's Harbor, by Smithville, Henderson, Robert's Corners, and Belleville, to Pierrepont Manor.

From Sackett's Harbor, by Pillar Point, to Point Peninsula.

From Sageville, by Lake Pleasant, Gilman, Wells, Hope Centre, and Hope, to Northville.

From Salubria, by Hector, (Landing,) North Hector, Big Stream Point, Starkey, Lodi, Ovid, and West Dresden, to Geneva.

From Saratoga Springs, by Wilton, Gansevoort, South Glen Falls, Moreau Station, Fort Edward, Smith's Basin, Fort Ann, Comstock's Landing, White Hall, Low Hampton, Fair Haven, (Vt.,) and Hydeville, to Castleton.

From Saratoga Springs, by Greenfield Centre, North Greenfield, South Corinth, Corinth, and Hadley, to Luzerne.

From Saugerties, by Woodstock, to Bearsville.

From Savona, by Bradford, Tyrone, Attay, North Reading, and Reading Centre, to Rock Stream.

From Schagticoke, by Easton, North Easton, Coila, Greenwich, North Greenwich, South Argyle, and Argyle, to Fort Edward.

From Schenectady, by Hoffman's Ferry, Cranesville, Amsterdam, Tribe's Hill, Fonda, Canajoharie, Palatine Bridge, Fort Plain, Palatine, St. Johnsville, Manheim, Little Falls, Herkimer, East Schuyler, and West Schuyler, to Utica.

From Schenectady, by Rexford Flats, Burnt Hill, and Ballston Centre, to Ballston.

From Schenectady, by Rotterdam, Princetown, Duanesburg, Quaker Street, Schoharie, Middleburg, Franklinton, Livingstonville, Preston Hollow, and Cooksburg, to Durham.

From Schenectady, by East Glennville, Charlton, Glennville, and West Charlton, to Galway.

From Schroon Lake, by Schroon River, North Hudson, New Russia, Elizabethtown, and Lewis, to Keeseville.

From Schroon River, by Adirondac, to Long Lake.

From Scott, by Sempronius, and Dresserville, to Moravia.

From Schuyler's Lake, by Exeter, to West Exeter.

From Seneca Falls, by Canoga, East Varick, and Fayette, to Romulus.

From Shokan, by Olive Bridge and Sampsonville, to Kerhonke.

From Silver Creek, by Forestville and Charlotte Centre, to Gerry.

From Silver Creek, by Forestville, Hamlet, Villa Nova, Cherry Creek, and Clear Creek, to Ellington.

From Sinclairsville to Charlotte Centre.

From Sing Sing to Pleasantville Depot.

From Skaneateles Junction, by Mottville, to Skaneateles.

From Skaneateles, by South Marcellus, Marietta, Amber, Otisco, Vesper, Tully, and Apulia, to Fabius.

From Smithboro', by Hasley Valley, Spencer, and West Danby, to Ithica.

From South Bryon, by Bryon, Clarendon, Holly, and Murray, to Hulburton.

From South Onondaga, by Otisco, to Vesper.

From St. Armand, by Franklin Falls, to Hamilton, in Franklin County.

From Stockholm Station, by Stockholm and Southville, to Parishville.

From Stockton, by Gerry, to Charlotte Centre.

From Suffern's, by Spring Valley, Monsey, Nanuet, Blauvettsville, to Piermont.

From Suffolk, C. H., by Quogue, to Speonk.

From Suffolk, C. H., by Flanders, to Good Ground.

From Suffolk, C. H., by Baiting Hollow, to Wading River.

From Suffolk Station, by Smithtown, Smithtown Branch, and Stony Brook, to Setauket.

From Suspension Bridge to Detroit.

From Susquehanna Depot, Pa., Lanesboro', Windsor, N. Y., Susquehanna, Centre Village, Harpersville, Ninevah, South Bainbridge, Bainbridge, Sidney Plains, Unadilla, and Otega, to Oneonta.

From Syracuse, by Onondaga Valley, South Onondaga, and Navarino, to Amber.

From Syracuse, by Onondaga Castle, Cardiff, Tully Valley, and Homer, to Cortlandt Village.

From Syracuse, by Baldwinsville, Lamson's, Fulton, South Granby, and Oswego Falls, to Oswego.

From Syracuse, by Messina Springs and Collamar, to Bridgeport.

From Syracuse, by Salina, Liverpool, Clay, Three River Points, and Phoenix, to Lamson's.

From Syracuse, by Jamesville, Pompey, Fabious, Keeney's Settlement, and Cuyler, to Truxton.

From Syracuse, by Geddes, Camillus, Marcellus, Marcellus Falls, Auburn, Cayuga, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Geneva, Oaks Corners, Phelps, Clifton Springs, Manchester Centre, Chapinville, Canandaigua, Victor, Pittsford, and Brighton, to Rochester.

From Syracuse, by Dewitt, Fayetteville, Manlius, Oran, and Delphi, to De Ruyter.

From Syracuse, by Salina, Plank Road, Cicero, Brewerton, Central Square, Hastings Centre, Hastings, Collosse, Union Square, South Richland, and Richland, to Sandy Creek.

From Syracuse, by Fairmount, Geddis, and Belle Isle, to Van Buren.

From Three Mile Bay to Point Peninsula.

From Ticonderoga, by Putsville, Schroon Lake, and Woodwardsville, to Minerva.

From Fowler's Point, by Starkey, to Dundee.

From Tivoli, by Upper Red Hook, and Clermont, to Livingston.

From Tompkinsville, by Stapleton, Richmond, Marshland, South Side, Rossville, Lemon Creek, and Richmond Valley, to Tottenville.

From Trenton, by Holland Patent, Stillville, and Floyd, to Utica.

From Troy, by Poestenkill, East Poestenkill, West Berlin, Berlin Centre, Berlin, South Berlin, North Stephentown, Stephentown, and South Stephentown, to New Lebanon.

From Troy, by Haynesville, Raymertown, Pittstown, Potter Hill, and Hoosick, to North Hoosick Depot.

From Troy to East Albany.

From Troy, by Wynant's Kill, West Sand Lake, Sand Lake, Alps, West Stephentown, Stephentown, Hancock, (Mass.,) and Lanesboro', to Pittsfield.

From Troy, by Eagle Mills, Grafton, and East Grafton, to Petersburg.

From Troy, by Niskayuna, Watervliet Centre, and Rexford Flats, to Schenectady.

From Troy, by Waterford, Mechaniesville, Maltaville, Malta, East Line, and Ballston, to Saratoga Springs.

From Trumansburg, by Searsburg, and Steamburg, to North Hector.

From Unadillo, by Sidney, Franklin, Croton, and West Meredith, to Delhi.

From Union Society, by Bagley's Four Corners, Big Hollow, and East Kill, to East Jewett.

From Union to Friendsville, Pa.

From Union, by Union Centre, and Maine, to Nanticoke Springs.

From Unionville, by Clove, N. J., to Deckertown.

From Upper Red Hook, by Elizaville, Jackson's Corners, Pine Plains, and Pulver's Corners, to North East.

From Urbana, by North Urbana, Keuka, Wayne, and Dundee, to North Starkey.

From Urbana, by South Pultney, and Pultney, to Branchport.

From Utica, by Deerfield, North Gage, and Groversville, to Russia.

From Utica, by Frankfort Hill, Cedar Lake, North Winfield, West Winfield, East Plainfield, West Exeter, Burlington Flats, West Burlington, Garrotsville, and New Lisbon, to Morris.

From Utica, by Frankfort Hill, Litchfield, Cedarville, Columbia, South Columbia, and Richfield, to Richfield Springs.

From Utica by Clinton, Oriskany Falls, Solsville, Bouckville, Eaton, West Eaton, Georgetown, Otselic, South Otselic, and North Pitcher, to Pitcher.

From Utica, by New York Mills, Walesville and Manchester, to Westmoreland.

From Utica, by New Hartford, Clinton, Deansville, Oriskany Falls, Madison, Solsville, Bouckville, Hamilton, Earlville, Sherberne, and North Norwich, to Norwich.

From Utica, by Washington Mills, Sauquoit, Clayville, Cassville, North Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Leonardsville, West Edmeston, South Edmeston, New Berlin, Morris, West Laurens, and West Oneonta, to Oneonta.

From Utica, by South Trenton, Trenton, Remsen, Alder Creek, Boonville, Leyden, Turin, Houseville, Martinsburgh, Loweville, Stowe's Square, Denmark, and Rutland, to Watertown.

From Utica, by Kirkland, Lairdsville, Vernon, and Oneida Castle, to Oneida Depot, 23 miles and back six times a week, to Vernon.

From Utica, by New Hartford, Paris, Waterville, Sangerrville, North Brookfield, East Hamilton, Pooleville, and Earlville, to Smyrna.

From Waddington to Madrid Depot.

From Walden by Shawagunk, Galeville Mills, and New Hurley, to Modena.

From Walton, by Northampton, to Croton.

From Walton, by Franklin, and North Franklin, to Oneonta.

From Walton, by New Road, Sidney Centre, Unadilla, Unadilla Centre, and Botternus, to Morris.

From Warrensburg, to Athol.

From Waterville, by Sangerville, Madison, Bouckville, Pine Woods, Morrisville, Nelson, Caxenovia, Oran, Manlius, Fayetteville, and Dewitt, to Syracuse.

From Waterloo, by Rose Hill, West Fayette, Varick, Romulus, Romulus Centre, Ovid, Lodi, Farmer, Covert, Trumansburg, and Jacksonville, to Ithica.

From Waterford, by Half-Moon, Crescent and Clifton, to Jonesville.

From Watertown, by Brownsville, Perch River, Stone Mills, and Lafargeville, to Clayton.

From Watertown, by Black River, Felt's Mills, Great Bend, Sterlingville, Pogland, Antwerp, Somerville, Gouveneur, Richville, De Kalb, Blink, Bonny, and Hauvelton, to Ogdensburg.

From Watertown, by East Hounsfield, to Sackett's, Harbour.

From Watertown, by Sanford's, Corners, Evan's Mills, Whitney's Corners, Bentley's Corners, Oxbow, Rossie, Hammond, River Hill, and Morristown, to Ogdensburg.

From Watertown, by Stowell's Corners, and North Adams, to Smithville.

From Warsaw, by Weathersfield Springs, Hermitage, Weathersfield, East Java, Java, Village, and Strykersville, to Wales.

From Wawarsing, by Lackawack, to Grahamsville.

From Wayland Depot, by Dansville, Ossian, and East Hill, to Nunda.

From Waverly Station, by Selden, and Mount Sinia, to Miller's Place.

From Weedsport, by Seneca River, Cato, Meredian, Ira, Hannibal Centre, Hannibal, and Kinsey's Four Corners, to Oswego.

From Wellsburg to Orcutt Creek, (Pa.)

From Wellsville, by Hallsport, Whitesville, Spring Mills, Bingham, (Pa.,) White's Corners, Harrison Valley, Westfield, Knoxville, Elkland, and Nelson, to Lawrenceville.

From West Addison, by Rising's and Depeu's, to Bath.

From West Batavia, by East Pembroke, Newstead, Clarence, Haan's Hill, Williamsville, and Buffalo Plains, to Buffalo.

From West Chazy, by Chazy, to Champlain.

From West Chazy, by Sciota, to More's.

From Westfield, by Volusia, Sherman, Centre Sherman, and Clymer, to Columbus, Pa.

From West Falls, by Colden, Glenwood, and East Concord, to Springville.

From Westpoint to Cold Spring.

From Westpoint to Elizabethtown.

From West Fort, Ann, by Grisworld's Mills, Potter's Mills and Queensbury, to Glenn's Falls.

From White's Corners, by East Eden, Clarksburg, and Marshfield to Collin's Centre.

From White Hall, by Benson's Landing, Vt., Putnam, N. Y., Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Moria, Port, Henry, Westport, Wadham Mills, Whalonsburg, Essex, and Willsboro', to Keeseville.

From White Hall, by Hampton, and West Poultney, to East Poultney.

From White Hall, by Orwell, Vt., Ticonderoga, N. Y., Larabee's Point, Vt., Crown Point, N. Y., Bridport, Vt., Fort Henry, N. Y., Westport, Essex. Burlington, Vt., Port Kent, N. Y. Plattsburg, and Chazy, to Ruse's Point.

From Whitney's Corners by Theresa, Redwood, Plesis, and Alexandria Centre, to Alexandria.

From Wolcott, by Butler, South Butler, Savannah, Cruso, Montezuma, and Fosterville, to Auburn.

From Wurtzboro', by Mamakating, Phillipsport, and Homawhack, to Ellenville.

From Wyoming, by Middleburg, and Bethany, to Batavia.

NEW JERSEY.

From Asbury to Bethlehem.

From Barnsboro', by Hardingville, Elmer Centreton, to Bridgeton.

From Belvidere, by Ramseysburg, Polkville, Blairstown, and Stillwater, to Middleville.

From Berkshire Valley to Milton.

From Boonton to Montville.

From Bordentown to Trenton.

From Bordentown, by Shelltown, Walnford, and Fillmore, to Inlaystown.

From Bordentown, by Crosswicks, to Allentown.

From Bordentown, by Rocklesstown, New Egypt, and Manchester, to Tom's River.

From Branchville, by Coursenville, Deckertown, and Beemersville, to Branchville.

From Bridgeton, by Fairton, Cedarville, and Newport, to Dividing Creek.

From Bridgeton, by Millville, Leesburg, Ewing's Neck, East Creek, Dennisville, Goshen, Cape May, Fishing Creek, and Cold Springs, to Cape Island.

From Burlington, by Columbus, to Georgetown.

From Burlington, by Jacksonville, and Jobstown, Juliustown, to Wrightstown.

From Burlington to Mount Holly.

From Camden, by Absecom, to Atlantic City.

From Canton to Hancock's Bridge.

From Clinton to Frenchtown.

From Columbia, by Brotzmanville, Calno, Mill Brook, to Flat Brookville.

From Chanbury, by South Brunswick, to New Brunswick.

From Deckertown and Mount Salem, to Minisink, N. Y.

From Dennville to Boonton.

From Dover, by Suckasunny, Drakesville, Stanhope, Lockwood, Andover, Newton, Lafayette, Augusta, Branchville, Tuttle's Corner, Hainesville, and Montague, to Milford, Pa.

From Dover, by Stanhope, Waterloo, Allamuchy, Johnsonburg, Marksboro's, Paulina, Blairstown, Walnut Valley, Hanesburg, Columbia, Slateford, Pa., and Dutotsburg, to Stroudsburg.

From Dover, by Berkshire Valley, Hurdtown, and Sparta, to Newton.

From Dover, by Suckasuny, Drakesvile, to Stanhope.

From Eatontown, by Shark River, and New Bedford, to Squaw Village.

From Elizabethtown, by Union, Springfield, New Providence, Passaic Valley and Long Hill, to Baskenridge.

From Elizabethtown, by Cranesville, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, New Market, Bound Book, Somerville, and North Branch, to White-House.

From Englishtown to Freehold.

From Flemington, by Stanton, Lebanon, Cokesburg, and Neighborsville, to German Valley.

From Flemington, by Croton, to Baptistown.

From Freehold, by Turkey, Farmingdale, Lower Squankun, Howell's Works, Point Pleasant, Metedeconk, Tom's River, Potter's Creek, Cedar Creek, Forked River, Wiretown, Barnegat, Manahawkin, and West Creek to Tuckerton.

From Freehold, by Perrineville, Clarksburg, and Inlaystown, to Allentown.

From Freehold, by Turkey, and Bergen Iron Works, to Tom's River.

From Hackensack to New Prospect.

From Hackensack, by Spring Valley, to Paskack.

From Hackettstown, by Drakestown, Flanders, and Suckasunny, to Dover.

From Hackettstown, by Vienna, Danville, Townsbury, and Bridgeville, to Belvidere.

From Hackettstown to Hope.

From Hackettstown to Beatyestown.

From Hamburg, by Harmony Vale, to Monroe.

From Hamburg to Franklin Furnace.

From Hope to Columbia.

From Key Port, by Holmdell, Colt's Neck, and Farmingdale, to Lower-Squankum.

From Key Port, by Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, and Ocean Port, to Long Branch.

From Lafayette, by Sparta, Franklin Furnace, Hamburg, and Monroe, to Lafayette.

From La Fayette, by Pepokating, to Deckertown.

From Lafayette, by Monroe, Hamburg, Vernon, and New Milford, (N. Y.) to Warwick.

From Lambertsville, by Ringoes, Flemington, Weartsville, Copper Hill, Klinesville, Cherryville, Quakertown, Pittstown, Sidney, Clinton, Clarksville, to New Hampton.

From Lambertsville, by Prattsville, Sergeantsville, Kingwood, Baptist Town, to Frenchtown.

From Lawrenceville to Dutch Neck.

From Lawrenceville to Princeton.

From Long-acoming, by Waterford Works, Batsto, Gloucester Furance, and Port-Republic, to Leed's Point.

From Milford to Little York.

From Morristown, by Hanover, and Hanover Neck, to Livingston.

From Morristown, by Dennville, Rockaway, to Dover.

From Mannahawken, by Barnegatt, Cedar Bridge, Red Oake Grove, Brown's Mills, New Lisbon, and Pembeaton, to Mount Holly.

From Morristown, by Mendham, Chester, German Valley, Schooley's Mountain, Pleasant Grove, Anderson, Washington, Broadway, New Village, and Stewartsville, to Easton, Pa.

From Morristown, by New Vernon, Baskenridge, Millington, Liberty Corner, Martinsville, Somerville, and Weston, to Millstone.

From Morristown to Walnut Grove.

From Millstone, Flaggtown, Beekman's Mills, Clover Hill, and Reaville, to Flemington.

From Mount Holly to Pemberton.

From Medford, by Shanung, Atsion, Sooy's Inn, and Bass River Hotel, to Tuckerton.

From Newark, by Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Caldwell, and Pine Brook to Parsippany.

From New Egypt to Arneytown.

From New Egypt, by Horner's Town, Pine Plains, Downsville, Francis's Mills, Jackson's Mills, to Freehold.

From New Brunswick to Somerville.

From New Brunswick, by South River, Spottswood, and Old Bridge, Cheesequakes, to Middletown Point.

From New Brunswick, by Six Mile Run, Griggstown, Rocky Hill, Blawenburg, Hopewell, and Woodsville, to Lambertsville.

From New Brunswick, by Muddlebush, to Millstone.

From New Brunswick, by Kingston, Princeton, Port Mercer, Trenton, Morrisville, (Pa.,) Tullytown, Bristol, Bridgewater, Andalusia, and Holmsburg, to Philadelphia.

From New Germantown, by Pottsville, to German Valley.

From New Hampton, by Washington, Oxford Furnace, and Bridgeville, to Belvidere.

From Newyork, N. Y., by Jersey City, N. J., Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Metuchen, and New Brunswick Post Office, to the intersection of this road with the Philadelphia railroad.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

The Election of Henry Wilson.

The Boston Post, of Feb. 1st, speaking of the election of Wilson, the Abolitionist, to the U. S. Senate, by the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts, says:

The know nothing party in its secret lodges, and in its newspaper organs, has professed to be a *national* party; and the governor of Massachusetts exhorts it to harmony of action in order that it may attain the result of a president and a majority in congress.—How much of nationality has there been in its action in this state?

In the first place its governor, Henry J. Gardner, in a letter before election, advocated the repeal of the fugitive slave law; and in his inaugural address denounced the Nebraska bill as "a wanton violation of a solemn national compact," and urged his party "manfully to demand the restoration" of the Missouri line. Nor is this all. Having, as if in the name of the order, stated that "the oft repeated cry of disunion heralds no real danger to *our* ears," he recommends, as to the habeas corpus and the trial by jury, what his freesoil followers understand as a personal liberty bill; and all know that this means, arraying Massachusetts in a hostile attitude to the Union. How much nationality is there in all this? Is it in the power of abolitionism to present measures better calculated to sow discord, to arouse animosty, and to destroy the harmony that now reigns in the states of this Union? What is this but *proof* that *know nothingism is but free soilism in disguise?*

The next great step of the know nothing party has been the election of Henry Wilson to the United States Senate. What does this demonstrate? To answer this, it is only necessary to ask, how does this politician stand in reference to nationality? His speeches and letters, and there are enough of them to satisfy any body, will show this relation clearly enough. It will answer our purpose to remark, that on a hundred occasions he has pledged himself to be ready to go the full length of the freesoil programme, come what might. He is one in whose ears the cry of disunion heralds no real danger, and who advocates the very worst of freesoil measures. It may be safely averred, that it is not possible to present a stronger demonstration that know nothingism is freesoilism in disguise than this election.

Again: Look at the course of Henry Wilson with respect to Daniel Webster's bold defence of the constitution in his seventh of March speech, when the Union was in danger from freesoil action. If Massachusetts, in 1851, committed the deplorable error of electing a freesoiler as senator, one ready to repeal the compromise measures, she could claim, as an offset, that from her soil went forth those massive Union arguments, that, in the works of Webster, will live, and kindle, and influence the American mind "to the last syllable of recorded time;" she could plead that, if one of her sons, as with parricidal hands, tore asunder the constitution of the Fathers, yet another of her citizens more than repaired the rent by his burning words as its Defender.

But what can Massachusetts say now?—what has she done? when Daniel Webster was uttering his noble words for the constitution, for the Union, in these perilous times, what was Henry Wilson doing? Let the political records of those times answer! who said harder things, or more of them, against Webster's national course than Henry Wilson? who heaped on Webster's head, Pelion upon Ossa of the severest personal denunciation? who, more than he, poured forth constant streams of ridicule on "the Union savers?" who, louder than he, scouted that NATIONALITY which, like an avalanche, swept freesoilism and its works all before it, when it elected General Pierce President?

This champion of freesoilism; this pledged advocate of the whole freesoil programme; this denunciator of Daniel Webster; this ridiculer of Union sentiments, is the very politician whom know nothingism has put into the senate as an exponent of its views! Under this influence, Massachusetts, instead of raising a monument to the greatest man that it ever honored, has insulted his memory by casting the senatorial robe over the bitterest of his enemies? Could there be a more perfect *demonstration* of the character of the party that did this deed? Does it not show conclusively that it is freesoilism in disguise?—Could ought but the rankest abolitionism have brought about such a result?

The election, one after another, of freesoilers to congress, is a matter of the greatest import. On grounds soaring high above party is it to be deplored. Let it go on, and nothing is surer than that it will shake our government to its foundation. Let our country be divided off into two great sectional parties, each rousing sectional pride and passion to its support, each unyielding, each wedded to its own schemes, and the patriot may bid farewell to all our greatness. Our state has done *now* all it can do to precipitate this result; it has done all it can do to exasperate. This is what makes this public interest—the bestowal of one half the political power of this state—rise so infinitely above common political action, and why this result is so deeply to be deplored.

Such has been the consequences of the know nothing movement. Freesoilism, here and elsewhere, has used it to attain ends which otherwise would have been unattainable. To the patriotism and love of Union of her sister states must Massachusetts now look to save her from the legitimate consequences of her own folly. To call that a NATIONAL movement which produces such results is a mockery of terms. It is adding insult to injury.

The Last Hours of Bishop Capers.

From the Southern Christian Advocate we take the following affecting account of the last hours of Bishop Capers:

At midnight, two of his daughters, the only members of the family at home, except Mrs. Capers, were awakened by their mother calling to them in great alarm, and upon hastening to the Bishop's room, they found him sitting up, but suffering great agony.—"Make my blood circulate," he said; and warm flannels, friction, and mustard were applied, but gave no relief. He writhed in pain: his hands, feet, and head, were of icy coldness, and a cold perspiration oozed from every pore. Seeing alarm depicted in the countenances of those around him, and feeling that he could not endure such agony much longer, he said, "I am already cold; and now, my precious children give me up to God. Oh, that more of you were here—but I bless God that I have so lately seen you all." Then turning to his daughter Mary, he said, "I want you to finish my Minutes to-morrow and send them off." He gave some directions respecting them, and thus closed his labors for the church—thinking of duty in what he believed were the agonies of death. Meanwhile the Physician came, and during the next violent paroxysm of pain succeeded in producing nausea: vomiting brought him relief, so that he was removed to his bed. He then asked the hour. When told, he said, "What, only three hours since I have been suffering such torture! Only three hours! What must be the voice of the bird that cries, 'Eternity! Eternity!' Three hours have taken away all but my religion."

The next day his son-in-law, the Rev. S. B. Jones, came. During this day he suffered much, but was constantly engaged in prayer, it is believed especially for his family. On the Sabbath, he was so much better that he sat up nearly all day, and at night his children, at his urgent request, left him to sleep. Early on Monday, the 29th January, he proposed to get up and dress himself, and to give to Mrs. Capers opportunity for rest, as her anxiety had kept her from sleeping during the previous night. She urged him, however, to keep his bed, as he had medicine to take.—After taking this, he drank freely of water, and as he laid himself down, fixing his head upon his arm, in an instant, his countenance expressing the most perfect composure, his spirit was caught up to heaven. There was no sigh, nor groan, nor convulsion, to mark the moment. His devoted wife refused to believe that he was gone. She called to him, as though she expected an answer—and it was an hour before she ceased endeavoring to arouse him—so fully persuaded was she, that this was but a fainting fit. But death had set his seal upon the good and great man, and that terribly sudden malady, disease of the heart, had now made an end of his labors and his life.

French Intrigues---Imperial Divorce Rumored.

The following Paris letter, from a well informed occasional correspondent, affords some curious developments of the intrigues—plots and counter plots—at the Court of Louis Napoleon, and hints at an event of moment in the domestic relations of the Emperor, which is to be brought about, if attempted, like the memorable divorce of the Great Napoleon from the Empress Josephine, under the plea of a State necessity! The rumor may not be entitled to full credence, but equally strange things—the singular and sudden "match" between the Emperor and Engenie, for example—in the career of the French ruler, have occurred, and there is nothing related by our correspondent, either on this delicate point or the coquetries between the rival adherents of the Bonaparte family and the French Republicans, that passes belief where French nature—not always synonomous with human nature—is the moving principle:—*N. Y. Times.*

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

However strangely it may sound, one of the subjects most obstinately, though, of course, cautiously, whispered about in the *salons*, is a gossip to the effect that the Empress Eugenie is to be repudiated. Many old ladies, of both sexes, go even so far as to assert that the Imperial divorce, to be consummated for "high political reasons," and as an act of Napoleonic tradition, will have to take place in favor of an Austrian Arch-Duchess, a sort of MARIE LOUISE II., with a King of Rome *in spe*.—Unfortunately for the *commerage*, there is no un-married Princess just now in the otherwise very prolific House of Hapsburg, and thus the Austro-French alliance is not likely to be drawn closer by a family necktie. His Decembrist Mejesty may feel disappointed in his paternal expectations from a hot Spanish blood, but his good friend in Vienna can hardly help him out of that complication. The reason for all this talk about a divorce lays in the exchange of decorations and autograph letters and, most of all, in the generally accredited supposition, of the existence of a secret treaty for the guarantee of Austrian possessions in Italy—the fear from which treaty the recent surprising turn of Sardinian policy is attributed to.—Dismissing, without entirely discrediting, these speculations about Napoleon's possible views respecting his fruitless fig-tree, sure it is, that he by no mens intends to leave "his

Empire" to the heir apparent of the throne. Jerome and his belligerent son—whom the *ouvriers* call *Plonplon*—are in no good odor at the Tuilleries. The man of the *coup d'etat* wanted them to make up the House of Napoleon, the Dynasty of Bonapartes, and had no objection to their having a civil list of Imperial dimensions, but there their pretensions were to stop, and Eugenie was expected to do the rest. The poor lady, however, though constantly ill, is in a very uninteresting state of health, to all but the aspiring inmates of the Palais Royal, whose chances for the imperial sceptre are improving from day to day, but who, at the same time, are looked upon by the actual master with feelings of a daily-increasing aversion and ill-will."

Temperance Celebration.

The Asheville Division of the Sons of Temperance celebrated Washington's birth day on Thursday, the 22nd. instant, in accordance with the accustomed ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Chapman delivered a very eloquent and able address; which was listened to with marked attention throughout. It was a glowing tribute to the memory of the Father of His Country, and well worthy of the glorious cause that dictated it. This address of Dr. Chapman will add no little to his well earned reputation as an able writer and eloquent speaker. We should be pleased to lay it before our readers; and as we have heard a general desire expressed in this behalf, we hope the author will consent to furnish a copy for publication.

We would not omit to state, that the address of Dr. Chapman was preceded by the reading of portions of Washington's Farewell Address to his countrymen, by Col. W. M. Hardy, who performed this duty in a most creditable manner, to the admiration of all present.

At night the Sons were invited to partake of a Celebration Supper at the Court House, to which they had been invited by the Ladies of Asheville. The table was richly laden with the choicest viands, which would have done honor to princely pomp or regal splendor. It was a banquet no less pleasing to the eye than palatable to taste, and was discussed with a relish that was increased in intensity in proportion to the beauty and grace of the fair committee of arrangements who acted in the capacity of "*waiting maids*" to the "*Sons.*" We have not language to express in appropriate terms our admiration for the ladies of our town for the interest they have always manifested in every thing promotive of moral & social improvement. All honor to the ladies we say—to which sentiment, we feel satisfied, all the Sons of our Division will heartily respond.

The Supper over, Wm. D. Rankin, Esq., who acted as President, read the following toasts, which were responded to severally, in their order:

1. The Day we celebrate.—By J. D. Hyman.
2. The President of the United States.—By W. M. Hardy.
3. The American Union.—By A. S. Merrimon.
4. The Memory of Martha Washington.—By J. B. Rankin.
5. Our Mountain Home.—By R. B. Vance.
6. Love, Purity, and Fidelity.—By T. G. Massie.
7. Woman.—By E. W. Chanceaulme.
8. The Old North State.—By P. W. Roberts.
9. The Future of our Republic.—By R. H. Chapman, Jr.
10. The American Press.—By T. W. Atkin.
11. The Orator of the Day.—By Rev. Dr. Chapman.
12. The Ladies of Asheville.—By Jas. A. Patton.

Altogether, we have never known an occasion to pass off more pleasantly and satisfactorily to all.—*Spectator.*

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The General Assembly of North Carolina adjourned *sine die* on Saturday morning last at half past twelve o'clock, after a session of ninety days. The session has been the longest, as it has doubtless been the most laborious and important one ever held in the State. Altogether, the Assembly enacted not less than four hundred Laws and Resolutions, exclusive of the Revised Code, which will cover some six hundred large octavo pages.

The leading measures of the session are as follows:

The act amending the Constitution so as to permit all native and naturalized citizens to vote for members of the Senate. This act, before it becomes a part of the Constitution, must receive the sanction of two-thirds of the next Assembly and the subsequent approval of the people at the polls.

The Revenue act.

The act for completing the North Carolina Railroad.

The act for extending the North Carolina Railroad eastward from Goldsborough to Beaufort harbor.

The act for extending the North Carolina Railroad westward from Salisbury to the French Broad river, at or near Asheville.

The act providing for a Railroad from the Paint Rock, on the French Broad, through the Counties of Madison, Buncombe, and Henderson to some point on the South Carolina line.

The act providing for a Railroad from some point on the Manchester Road to Charlotte, and thence to Rutherfordton.

The act to aid the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company in completing its improvements.

The act providing for a ship canal so as to unite the waters of Albemarle, Currituck, and Albemale Sounds, with the Chesapeake Bay.

The act providing for a railroad from the coal fields in Chatham to the City of Raleigh.

The act providing for the improvement of the Yadkin river above the point where it is crossed by the North Carolina Railroad.

The act to complete, and furnish, and lay off and improve the grounds of the State Asylum for the insane.

The act to aid in extending and completing the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

The act providing for the improvement of New River, in Onslow County.

The act re-chartering the Bank of the State.

The act re-chartering the Bank of Cape Fear.

The act incorporating the Bank of Wilmington.

The act incorporating the Bank of Clarendon.

The act authorizing an increase of the stock of the Commercial Bank, Wilmington.

The revenue act, it is believed, will raise ample means for paying the interest on the State debt; and the debt, it must be remembered, is not to be incurred at once, but from time to time, as individuals shall subscribe and make good their subscriptions under the various acts of incorporation.

As Mr. Speaker Hill observed in his address on Saturday morning, this Legislature has indeed "inaugurated a new era in our history." The people, we have no doubt, will generally approve the acts of their representatives; and the State, at length fully embarked in the great work of developing her physical resources and educating her children, will go forward "prospering and to prosper." True, we shall have to *pay* for it; but we must recollect, as a fixed fact in the history of States, that to attempt to stand sill is to recede; and that no great or noble achievement was ever performed without privation, expense and labor. That there will be murmurs and complaints we admit; but against these, as well as against those who may go further and denounce and coak of evil to come, we appeal with all confidence to the results of the next ten years. The end of *that* period—a short one, indeed, in the history of a State—will vindicate most entirely the wisdom of the policy carried out by this Assembly; and North Carolina, so long and so far behind many of her sisters in the race of improvement, will then stand out among the most prosperous and powerful of them all. That is our opinion. We may be wrong; and if so, it will turn out to be an error both of the head and the heart.—*Standard.*

"Come here, my lad," said an attorney to a boy about nine years old. The boy came and asked the attorney what case was to be tried next? The lawyer answered, "a case between the pope and the devil—which do you think will be most likely to gain the action?

The boy replied, "I guess it will be a pretty hard squeeze—the pope has the most money, but the devil the most lawyers."

He that changes his opinions corrects his errors.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 1, 1855.

☞Several articles prepared for this number unavoidably crowded out. Hope to be able to give more reading matter soon.

☞Col. John Baxter, of Henderson, made an address to a portion of the citizens of this place, on Wednesday evening the 21st ult.—His object was to explain the provisions of the Charters of the French Broad and Central Railroads. His statements both in regard to the charters and the prospects for the construction of the Roads, were generally satisfactory.

Committees were appointed to correspond with gentlemen in Tennessee and South Carolina in regard to the vigorous prosecution of these improvements.

We hope to be able soon to publish the charter of the French Broad, and perhaps of the Central Road, when our readers can leisurely scan their provisions.

We are satisfied that both charters are just the very best that could be got, and we have no disposition to find fault with, or to censure any body. And we trust a spirit of harmony and conciliation will actuate all who may be interested in either of the Roads.

☞*Rumor* connects Col. Baxter's recent visit to this place with the organization of a Lodge of Know Nothings. Of the truth of it, of course we know nothing. It is currently reported that the simon pures are as plentiful hereabouts as "leaves in Valembrosa."—Possible. Around our sanctum profound ignorance of the matter reigns. We have an opinion, however, upon this as we have upon all subjects—and that opinion is, that there is a lodge here.

Well, you say, what of it? Nothing that we know of, only we felt it our duty as a faithful chronicler of passing events, to give our readers the benefit of the rumor.

Our course in reference to this secret society is already marked out,—our colors are nailed to the mast and clinched on the other side,—our flag is floating, free as Heaven's own air, inscribed with the sentiment for which our fathers fought and conquered—and live or die, sink or swim, we intend to battle for *Religious Freedom!* Strike this boon from the American Constitution, and for us you may wrap the polluted fragments of that sacred chart in a winding sheet made of our Fathers' Flag, the glorious stars and stripes, and bury the whole beneath the ruins of the temple of liberty, so deep that no resurrection can ever reach them!

With the lights before us, we should be a traitor to our conscience, to our country, and our God, did we fail to lift a warning voice against this secret association. We appreciate the responsibility of our position, and we intend to meet the issue and face the music, though we be overwhelmed in the conflict.

☞Col. Vance, the Commoner from this county, returned to his home in this place on Saturday last. The Colonel is personally one of the cleverest fellows in the world, as every body knows, and his labors in behalf of our railroads will cover a multitude of political sins—if there be so many recorded against him.

☞News from Europe unimportant.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for March is on our table. It fully sustains the reputation of "Godey."

☞A writer in the Greenville Mountaineer suggests the Rev. Dr. Whiteford Smith as a suitable person to succeed Bishop Capers. We have nothing to say against the claims of Dr. Smith—nothing at all;—but, what is the necessity for such indecent haste in the matter?

☞George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, is to deliver the usual annual address before the two Literary Societies of Chapel Hill, at the Commencement, in June next.

☞Col. Meredith P. Gentry announces himself in the papers as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. This is a new way of entering the field for a gubernatorial race, but we see no objection to it—in fact, rather like it. Gentry is a strong man, but will hardly be able to beat the present popular Democratic Governor, Johnston, who, it is understood, will be a candidate for re-election.

☞The Legislature of Florida has changed the name of St. Lucie county in that State, to that of *Brevard*, in honor of Ephraim Brevard, the author of the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

45,0000 French and English soldiers have already fallen in the Russian war.

Carrying out the Principles---the Know Nothings Against the Methodist Church.

While the whig press is lending its aid and influence to bolster up the cause of Know Nothingism, and is representing it as the safeguard of morality, religion, and patriotism, the original movers are pushing forward their principles a little faster than some of the order will be prepared to go. Having, as they suppose, sufficiently aroused public opinion against the Catholics, the Methodist Church is the next object of attack, and the very same arguments which have been found available to arouse prejudice against the Catholic, are brought to bear against the Methodist Church. If the liberties of the country are in danger from Catholicism, because of the absolute and despotic character of its priesthood—these genuine Know Nothings—these patent Americans—say there is even more danger from Episcopal Methodism. A member of the Know Nothing order, who is supposed to speak by authority, and to be fully acquainted with the whole ground plot of this treasonable conspiracy against religious freedom, has issued a pamphlet in which this position against the Methodist Church is distinctly and boldly avowed. Many members of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been duped into Know Nothing Lodges. And it is asserted that many Preachers are members, or have aided this secret combination against the civil and religious rights of man. In the language of a cotemporary, we believe many of them have joined this order under a misapprehension of its ultimate and wicked tendencies; and from our knowledge of the character of this class of men, we believe they will repudiate this unholy combination, and "come out from among them."

Below will be found an extract from the pamphlet in question, and to it we invite the careful attention of our Methodist brethren, preachers and people. This is Know Nothingism! This is the order which the Methodist people are invited to join!! Read and ponder. We will just remark that it would be very difficult to crowd into the same space a greater number of villanous, slanderous lies, than are to be found in this extract:—

"But again—the very organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people. Suppose a crisis to arrive in political action, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested. From the dependence of all the parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the suffrages of most of the members may be controlled by the Bishops. Let the Bishop suggest to the presiding elders that the interests of their ecclesiastical despotism will be subserved by the election of a certain set of men to office:—the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, the preachers over the class leaders, and the class leaders over their class members, and thus the balance of power in a political contest may rest in the hands of seven Episcopal Methodist Bishops. There is as much danger of this, as there is of Romanism accomplishing a similar result, provided the occasion requires it. It may be said that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are too independent to be thus influenced; but, while they submit to the degradation to which I have shown they are subjected in church matters, let them not speak of independence in political matters. Let them become ecclesiastically free, and then it may be hoped that they would dare to become politically free if the Bishops undertook to prevent it.

"I have thus briefly shown that Episcopal Methodism is anti-American in its spirit and tendency, and that it is a dangerous foe to republicanism. I have shown that it had its origin in usurpation—that its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power, and that this power may be oppressively exercised without restriction. I have shown that Methodist Episcopacy contains in itself the very elements of an absolute despotism, and therefore must ultimately, unless checked, subvert and destroy our republican institutions. In doing this, I have insinuated nothing against the scripturalness of Methodist doctrines, or the piety and godliness of Methodist members. I have simply spoken of the government of the Church.—I have spoken as an American citizen; and I call on every true American in the Methodist Episcopal Church to use his influence to effect a radical reform in this matter. The time has come when Americanism and Romanism are arrayed in hostile attitudes. Remember that you are not prepared to stand by Americanism while you are the subjects of a hierarchy. The taunt will come with irresistible force from the vassals of the Pope: 'Is despotism any more sinful or dangerous in the Romish Church than in the Methodist?' Oh! then be Americans—be free men—throw off your ecclesiastical chains, and then you will be prepared consistently to aid your fellow countrymen in breaking the yoke of ecclesiastical despotism with which Rome has bound her ignorant and degraded subjects!'

We ask our Methodist brethren what they think of this picture of their loved and cherished Church, as drawn by a Know Nothing hand! Next, we suppose, the Baptist Church will be looked into, and declared to be the fountain of corruption, oppressive, and anti-republican. The Devil seems bent upon a general *reform* of God's Church on earth!! We may yet see Know Nothingism calling a National Convention of bleared and bloated Infidels to fix up a general platform upon which the christian denominations will be *permitted* to stand! Things are working—a scheme by far the most dangerous ever devised against this Government, is in course of development, and, unless the American people rise in their might and crush the monster out of existence, the end will soon be apparent—America's sun will set in blood, to rise no more!

☞The weather is horrid cold.

OLD DOCUMENTS.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, late a high priest of whiggery, but now occupying a chief seat in the synagogue of Know Nothingism—delivered a speech in the Convention of 1835—called to amend the Constitution of North Carolina—in defence of religious toleration and liberty of conscience, which contains the strongest arguments against Know Nothingism we have yet seen. How the honorable gentleman reconciles his present position with his patriotic course in the Convention of '35, we will not pretend to say. His speech is upon record, and may be found in the Debates of the Convention. We have marked some passages, and will print them next week. They afford not only an unanswerable argument against the anti-republican principles of Know Nothingism, but taken in connection with the present locality of the distinguished author, furnish a beautiful specimen of ground and lofty tumbling!

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

We learn from the Pickens Courier of the 17th ult. that the Messrs. Bangs have disposed of their entire interest in the contract for building this Road to the remaining members of the firm of Anson Bangs & Co., and have notified Mr. Gourdin, President of the Road, of their intention to be no longer held responsible. The President, in reply, states his determination not to pay a single dime, under existing circumstances, to the new company, which is composed of the remaining members of the old firm. The Messrs. Bangs have left the State. The members of the new company are supposed to be Messrs. Birdsall, Mather, Bixby and Wheaton, some of whom are in Charleston, and others in New York. We understand the contractors have ordered a suspension of the whole work, but whether the sub-contractors will heed it, we are unable to say.

Our opinion is, and we give it for just what it is worth, that the Company could not do a better day's work than to get rid of the whole Bangs concern.

A CONVENTION.

The Spartan of the 22d ult., in response to our proposition for a general Convention of the friends of the French Broad Road, says:

We "second" your motion, brother News, for a Convention with a hearty good will—just the thing needed, a Convention at an early day—a Convention for work, just such as North Carolinians know how to conduct. Asheville should be the place. The day just as early as possible. We have not time to put it off for a "Summer frolic"—to go to the *Springs* and kill two birds with one stone.—We don't much believe in these summer Conventions for work no how—especially in such delightfully pleasant regions as Asheville.—For there is apt to be too much *dead weight* in them—we mean by dead weight members who are there merely because it happened to be convenient. Such members never do much good and are oftentimes a serious drawback.

☞Judge Samuel B. Boyd, a distinguished citizen of Knoxville, a man who "feared God and eschewed evil," died at his residence in that city a few days since. The death of such a man is a public calamity.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We regret to announce that Mr. Jabez Gilreath, of this town, while laboring under mental aberation, committed suicide, by shooting himself, on the 21st inst. Mr. Gilreath's family and friends had been, we understand, conscious for some days previous, that his mind was affected, but had no idea that this melancholy act would be the consequence. Mr. Gilreath was one of our most esteemed citizens, and had been for several years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of this place.—His melancholy death is much lamented.

Greenville Mountaineer.

SALE.—Nineteen negroes, property of William D. Steele, deceased, were disposed of on Wednesday, the 14th instant. Three boys, not more than thirteen years old each, averaged $800 apiece. The average price of the entire lot was $576.—*Pickens Courier.*

The President has sent into the House his veto on the French Spoliation Bill. He says that the constitution does not compel him to sign any bill which he cannot approve conscientiously. The bill does not pay the claims, but only compounds them. If the claims are just at all, it is disgraceful to the Government to compound with claimants for $5,000,000,000. Such a law would be a perpetual bar to justice. Moreover, these claims were never deemed by any President worthy of recommendation.

The veto message caused considerable excitement, but the House adjourned without having taken any action thereon.

Suicide of a Murderer.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 19.

George W. French, the banker, who was convicted sometime since of the murder of his wife, hung himself in his cell yesterday morning.

WOMAN'S MISSION.—A distinguished preacher thus sums up the history of a woman who had been called to her long home: "She ate, she drank, she slept, she dressed, she danced, she died."

W. Whitaker, Jr., Esq., has been appointed Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

MULES IN DEMAND.—Alexander Nott, by E. B. Cook, auctioneer, sold in Richmond last week, 55 mules, at prices ranging from $125 to $205—the larger portion selling for over $150.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The following was picked up in the court house—

Now after settin' hur 2 weeks,
This kort is gwine to jurn;
And ane won hoo justis seakes
May cum nex kort & take his turne.

The Colt Patent—Mr. Clingman's Remarks.

One of the most important private bills before the present Congress, was one for extending the patent for Colt's repeating pistol. The patent has been extended once, and this effort to extend it still further, was backed by all the appliances usually brought to bear in such cases, and but for the determined opposition of a few leading men, a further monopoly would perhaps have been secured to the inventor, who has already amassed a princely fortune from the manufacture of the article.

Among those who took a determined stand against this unjust monopoly, was our immediate Representative, Hon. Thomas L. Clingman. From the report of the debate on the subject, which we find in the Daily Globe, we extract the following remarks of Mr. Clingman—

Mr. CLINGMAN. Will the gentleman allow me five or six minutes of his time?

Mr. EDDY. I will yield to the gentleman for that time.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I am much obliged to the gentleman from Indiana. I merely want to make a short statement, which will occupy but a few minutes as I do not desire to intrude on the committee, having already spoken once or twice in connection with this subject.

This bill is a very singular case, Mr. Chairman. It is the only bill which I have known involving such a large amount of interest that was not supported on some plausible pretext. It is the only bill that I have known which is not only not supported by any principle of legislation on the the subject to which it relates, but which violates every single sound principle that is known in connection with the question; and every fact stated in the course of the debate, upon either side is directly in the teeth of the application.

Now, sir, I will make this good in the three or four minutes during which I expect to occupy the attention of the committee; and then I want to notice, briefly, a few of the remarks of the gentleman over the way, [Mr. EDGERTON.]

By the general patent law of the United States, an inventor is allowed fourteen years for his patent to continue in force. Well, Mr. Colt has had the benefit of it for twenty-one years, and now he wants to have another term of it, after the present patent expires, although he has had one extension already. The law provides that if, at the end of the fourteen years for which the patent is originally granted, the inventor is not sufficiently remunerated, and if the invention is a meritorious one, then the Commissioner may extend it. Well, under this law Mr. Colt went before the Commissioner of Patents; and it was there shown, on evidence taken before the Commissioner, after due notice to Mr. Colt, and in presence of his attorney, that he had made out of his patent over $1,000,000, besides what he may gain before its expiration.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I wish to propose one question to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. CLINGMAN. The gentleman will excuse me. I cannot yield the floor just now.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I merely want to inquire——

[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. CLINGMAN, (interrupting.) I hope the Chair will see that order is preserved. I am only occupying the floor myself by the permission of my friend from Indiana, [Mr. EDDY.]

Mr. DUNHAM. I rise to a question of order. My point of order is this: that the gentleman from Indiana—my colleague, [Mr. EDDY,]—has no right to yield the floor to the gentleman from North Carolina for the purpose of allowing him to make a speech.

Mr. CLINGMAN. By the general consent of the committee the gentleman from Indiana yielded me the floor, on the understanding that I would retain it for only six minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana yielded the floor for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from North Carolina to make an explanation with regard to the question.

Mr. DUNHAM. Yes; but I remark that the gentleman from North Carolina should, therefore, confine himself to the mere explanation.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I do not wonder, Mr. Chairman, at the tenderness exhibited on this question, for I say boldly that nobody can examine it without coming to the conclusion that it is supported on some grounds or other not advanced in this House.

I was showing, sir, when interrupted, that there is not a single pretext of justice on which this bill can be passed——

Mr. DUNHAM. I again rise to a point of order.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I do not mean any offense to the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. DUNHAM.]

Mr. DUNHAM. Nor do I so understand it; but I know that it has been the practice of the committee and of the House to confine gentlemen to the explanation for which they may have got the floor, and according to that practice the gentleman from North Carolina is clearly out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state to the gentlemen from Indiana and from North Carolina, [Messrs. DUNHAM and CLINGMAN,] that the Chair understood the gentleman from North Carolina desired the floor for the purpose of making an explanation, and that the gentleman from Indiana yielded to him for that purpose. This he was entitled to do. Any member may yield the floor to another for explanation, but not for the purpose of debate, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. DUNHAM. I want to say to the gentleman from North Carolina that I do not think that remarks such as those he has just made are strictly in order.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I was only alluding to the attempts that had been made to-day to stop debate on this question, and to the anxiety now shown to prevent me from saying a few words in that connection.

I was about to say, Mr. Chairman, that for the last three years Mr. Colt has been called upon to make a showing of the profits he has derived from this patent. At last session, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STEVENS] read some affidavits to show that he possessed property in Hartford to the amount of $450,000, and in London to the amount of $250,000, making in all some $700,000; and how much he was worth beyond that he did not say. My object is to show the committee and the House that the whole foundation on which an application for extension of a patent, under the general principles of our law, is made, is in this case wanting altogether. Mr. Colt has been, and is, reaping very large profits from the manufacture of these patent arms; the whole cost of manufacturing those pistols, which are now selling at from sixteen to thirty dollars, does not exceed eight dollars. Mr. Colt has been making these large profits, and when he was called on to make a showing of them before the Commissioner of Patents, he did not comply with the requisition. Therefore I say that the foundations on which applications of this kind usually rest, are in this case altogether wanting.—Besides this, there is still some two or three years for the patent to run before its term expires. Remember, too, that Mr. Colt owns two large establishments for the manufacture of these arms, and that there is no danger of anybody else putting up an establishment of the sort before then, because he does not know but that the patent may be extented.—The consequence will be, that Mr. Colt will still have virtually seven years longer of monopoly.

Then, sir, upon the general principles of the patent law, which allows patents to be granted for fourteen years, and to be extended for seven years longer, Mr. Colt, having already enjoyed the benefits of this patent twenty-one years, is not entitled to a further extension of it. The argument has been made that this invention is of great benefit to the country; but there are other inventions, great and useful ones to the country, and to the world—such as the steam engine, and the reaping machine, and many of the patent plows—which are not protected by the patent laws for longer than fourteen years.

But, Mr. Chairman, I promised to be brief on this question. I cannot delay to argue it because really there is nothing in the arguments in support of it. Now, why is it that gentlemen are asking you, in the teeth of all the principles which govern our patent laws, to extend this patent to Mr. Colt? Why, the gentleman over the way [Mr. EDGERTON] tells us—as the report does—that, if Mr. Colt is not thus protected, somebody else may make cast-iron pistols, which will not be worth anything, and that thus the public will be the sufferers. Why do not gentlemen enlarge on this principle? We do not give monopolies to those who manufacture steel axes, or pen-knives, or razors, because others might bring into market axes, and pen-knives, and razors, of cast-iron.

Why do not gentlemen bring in a bill to prevent any person opening a hotel in Washington, lest by permitting more than one to be open people may be imposed upon?—What more preposterous idea than that could be conceived? There is not one member, I am convinced, on this floor who would act upon such an idea. There is not a school boy that would ever entertain, for a moment, such a preposterous idea.

Mr. EDDY took the floor.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I have only occupied four minutes of the time which the gentleman conceded to me; and he will please allow me to go on for a moment or two longer. I only want to show on what shallow pretext this matter rests.

Now, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. EDGERTON] said here the other day, again, and again, that no member on this floor had the courage to make this charge directly. Well, you and I know, Mr. Chairman, that charging members of this House, with want of courage, is a violation of the rules of order. But I deliberately repel the charge, and I say, on behalf of the House, and on behalf of every man in it, that I do not believe there is a member here who has not courage enough to make any statement which he thinks to be true, and I therefore pronounce this allegation to be an egregious falsehood.

So much for that! And I say further, in connection with this report of the investigating committee, that the report not only sustains everything that has been stated in respect to the means used to pass this bill, but it goes even further. The gentleman from Ohio knows what I said the other day on this head. I said that efforts had been made to influence members in the manner alluded to; and the committee thinks so too. The report shows the large number of agents that are employed to lobby through this bill. There is one principal agent who employed—it is shown—six others; but there are, at least, some ten or twenty employed for this purpose. If I wanted to go into the merits of this report—but I do not, as time will not permit me—I think I could show that it is a useful document. In conclusion, I would say that I did not mean to intimate that the gentleman from Ohio—who is very clear-headed—and the other gentlemen in this House who ask us to pass this bill, were actuated by any improper motives; but I think that that gentleman labors under some delusion in this matter when he asks us to pass a bill of this kind. I will no longer occupy the time of the committee.

After some further debate, a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was adopted by the following vote—

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, James C. Allen, Appleton, Ashe, Barksdale, Barry, Benson, Benton, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Carpenter, Caruthers, Caskie, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Clingman, Corwin, Cox, Cutting, John G. Davis, De Witt, Dowdell, Dunbar, Eddy, Edmands, Thomas D. Eliot, John M. Elliott, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Faulkner, Flagler, Franklin, Fuller, Giddings, Goode, Goodrich, Greenwood, Grey, Grow, Aaron Harlan, Wiley P. Harris, Hastings, Haven, Hendricks, Hibbard, Houston, Howe, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Knox, Lane, Letcher, Lewis, Lilly, Lyon, McQueen, May, Middleswarth, Smith Miller, Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Noble, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, Parker, Peck, Bishop Perkins, John Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Reese, David Richie, Robbins, Ruffin, Sabin, Sage, Shaw, Simmons, William Smith, George W. Smyth, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, John J. Taylor, Upham, Vail, Vansant, Wade, Walker, Walley, Israel Washburn, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Willis Allen, Banks, Belcher, Bell, Bennett, Bliss, Bridges, Bristow, Bugg, Campbell, Chamberlain, Chase, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Thomas Davis, Disney, Dunham, Eastman, Edgerton, English, Gamble, Goodwin, Green, Andrew

J. Harlan, Hill, Hughes, Hunt, Ingersoll, Johnson, Kurtz, Lamb, Lindsley, McCulloch, Macdonald, McDougall, McMullen, Mace, Maurice, Mecham, Nichols, Norton, Olds, Pratt, Thomas Richie, Rowe, Russell, Sapp, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Shower, William R. Smith, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Andrew Stuart, David Stuart, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Tweed, Warren, Wells, Westbrook, and Yates—68.

So the enacting clause was stricken out, and the bill rejected.

Later from Santa Fe.

Louisville, Feb. 23.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived at Independence, bringing news that a party of one hundred Apaches and Utahs had attacked Puebla, killing fourteen men and two women, and carrying off others. Great excitement prevails at Santa Fe, and a general Indian war was expected. The Indians swore vengeance against all whites. On the 20th of January, Capt. Ewell, of the 1st Dragoons, had a fight with the Apaches near Sacramento Mountains, in which Capt. H. W. Stanton, three privates, and twelve Indians, were killed. Lt. Sturgis also had a fight with the Indians, sixty miles from Santa Fe, whom he defeated, recapturing an amount of stolen stock. Gen. Garland had called out five volunteer companies for six months.

An express had arrived at Santa Fe, before the mail left, stating that four hundred Indians were advancing on the town.

A little girl in Sumterville, S. C., about eighteen months old, swallowed an iron screw an inch long, with which she was playing, the other day, and died in a few moments.

The Pittsburg American says that the snow in Lawrence and Armstrong counties, Pa., is from ten to fifteen feet deep.

John Caldwell has been re-elected President of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the ensuing year.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. John Reynolds, Mr. William T. White and Miss Harriet E., daughter of Mr. Robert S. Alexander.

Printer's fee received.

☞ Dr. J. F. E. Hardy will deliver a Lecture before the Young Men's Association, at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening the 28th Feb., at 6 1-2 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. By order of the President.

W. M. HARDY, *Sec'y.*

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March. The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 15, 1855. w6

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next. R. M. HENRY,

Feb. 15, 1855. Major General.

Negroes to Hire.

I will hire five or six Negroes, consisting of men and women.

I will also sell two or three young *Mules*, well broke to work. Persons wishing to hire or purchase such property are invited to call on me at Sulphur Springs, Buncombe county.

JAS. L. HENRY.

Feb. 15, 1855. tf

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho, all ye naked and needy! call, and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

State of North Carolina,

Yancy County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

James McKesson, Adm. of Samuel Fleming, dec'd.

vs.

James A. Wilson, Jesse Young and John Hensley.

It being known that James A. Wilson and Jesse Young are non residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said James A. Wilson and Jesse Young that they be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Yancy in the State aforesaid, at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of complaint filed by the complainant, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 25th day of January, 1855.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*

Feb. 15, 1855—Pr's fee $6. 6w

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants. *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*

Dec. 14, 1854.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF
TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855 tf

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Consisting of elephants, barking dogs, cats, sheep, cows, lions, ducks, eagles, clowns, monkeys, accordeons, fire crackers, Roman candles, sky rockets, crying babies, &c., just received and for sale at a trifle. Hurrah for the little 'uns and Christmas!

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for.

All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞ Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House. Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Mirauda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Boilston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Pern, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 mile and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Notila, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6

a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of——, State of——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No.——, from —— to——, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of

dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of —— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail,* not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4. 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS*, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachellers and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap*, and *only for cash.*

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854 203—1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19. 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

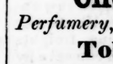
☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange.* The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Nov. 30.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Book for sale at the BOOK STORE.

November 30.